

INTEGRATED CIRCUIT OVER VOLTAGE PROTECTION

Field of the invention

The invention is in the field of the handling of over voltage occurrences such as spikes and surges that exceed the tolerable and desired conditions in integrated circuits and in particular to in situ over voltage protection, located in the chip and the associated external wiring.

Background and relation to the prior art

As progress in integrated circuit technology systems take place, in which, as line to line and inter device spacing becomes smaller, the operating voltages in the systems, over the smaller physical distances produce higher and higher electric fields. Voltage variation occurrences in such electric fields can create damage in the wiring, interconnections and devices.

The general technology heretofore in the art has involved such approaches as using fusible links which must be replaced after each surge event or to build in voltage regulation, in the form of separate chips or protection circuitry in integrated circuit chips or mounted on the chip package; however, such an approach may operate to add parts or introduce additional process steps into the fabrication.

In a portion of a text titled "Circuit Design For Electronic Instrumentation" by Darold Wobschall, published by McGraw- Hill, 1979, pages 14, 360 and 361; some of the standard circuitry and methods in general use in the art are described. In general the art uses capacitors, devices and diodes that have performance characteristics that effectively shunt any voltage spikes

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An over voltage spike or surge protection principle is provided that involves an element that is positioned between a node in the circuitry and a reference voltage that performs as an insulator as a field resulting from voltage across the element increases in a range below a selectable threshold voltage and at that selectable voltage, the current at any higher voltage such as during a spike or a surge is shunted to reference or ground, the element is not damaged by the breakdown type of the effect of the shunting of the current, and then, after the duration of the high voltage excursion the element returns to the performance before the over

voltage occurrence. The principle of the invention permits in-situ or localized over voltage protection to selected nodes throughout circuitry as well as throughout an integrated circuit including the interface with external circuitry. The invention is not damaged by the occurrence of an over voltage event and thus may be used repeatedly for such protection.

Brief description of the drawings

Figure 1 is a schematic cross sectional view of the over voltage protection element of the invention.

Figure 2 is a graph depicting the current versus field performance characteristic curve of the non destructive breakdown type over voltage control element of the invention.

Figure 3 is a schematic depiction illustrating the over voltage protection element of the invention at a chip to wiring interface of a typical integrated circuit structure.

Figure 4 is a schematic depiction of the over voltage protection element of the invention applied to the control electrode of a three terminal device such as the gate of an FET transistor.

Figure 5 is a schematic depiction of the over voltage protection element of the invention applied to an electrode such as the drain electrode of a field effect transistor.

Description of the invention

An over voltage spike or surge protection principle is provided through the invention where an element of a non destructive breakdown dielectric is positioned between a circuitry node and the circuitry reference voltage usually ground; the element performs as a dielectric or insulator at fields in a range below a selected field, about 2Mv/cm for example, resulting from voltage across

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the element increases, leveling at a selectable voltage related to the thickness dimension of the element and thereafter passing all current driven by any higher voltage, such as would occur with a surge or spike, is shunted to reference or ground. The over voltage protection element also exhibits the properties that; following the duration of the surge or spike high voltage excursion, the element does not become permanently conductive, returns to dielectric or insulator type performance, and is thus suitable for repeated use. The element of this invention may have a higher or lower "turn on field" than the 2 Mv/cm example, according to the design.

The over voltage protection element of the invention is illustrated in connection with Figure 1 wherein in a schematic cross sectional view the element labelled 1 has a body 2 that exhibits a current vs field performance characteristic as illustrated in connection with Figure 2 and does not become conductive after over voltage shunting.

Referring to Figures 1 and 2, the body 2 of the element 1 is of a nondestructive, over voltage passing, dielectric material amorphous alloy that exhibits impedance to current flow as a field across the element increases, passing current unimpeded at and above a selectable field region in the vicinity of the 2Mv/cm example, that is correlated with the thickness of the body 2 and does not become permanently conductive after the unimpeded current passing.

The unique current vs field performance characteristic and properties required by the invention are satisfied where the material of the body 2 has essentially parallel surfaces separated by a selectable thickness dimension labelled "T", and with a low resistivity metal or ohmic contact layer over all of each surface labelled 3 and 4 with the metal layers being 5 and 6. One layer,

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Of the amorphous alloy materials, the materials hydrogenated silicon carbide (SiCH) and the SiCOH have been used heretofore in the art for standard dielectric properties. One product, of hydrogenated silicon carbide (SiCH), is marketed by Applied Materials Inc. under the trade name "BLOK". The material SiCOH, is marketed by such vendors as Applied Materials Inc. under the trade name "Black Diamond", and by Novellus Inc. under the trade name "Coral".

In the unique current vs field performance characteristic, illustrated in Figure 2, the current increases logarithmically by a few orders of magnitude through a range labelled "A" of about 1 -3.5 Mv/cm of field for a typical integrated circuit member. The field is the voltage divided by the

The invention can be constructed in many structural arrangements. In another example structural arrangement, two parallel conductive lines in a film of the dielectric amorphous alloy separated by the dimension "T" may be employed. The arrangement is amenable to standard and damascene types of patterning, serpentine geometry and length selection for current carrying adjustment.

In Figure 3 a depiction is provided of an interface between external wiring and an integrated circuit structure. In the art the external or system wiring has wider spacing tolerances and can be fabricated through a greater number of techniques whereas in contrast the intra chip wiring has tighter spacing tolerances and has fewer fabrication techniques available.

In Figures 4 and 5 the over voltage control of the invention is illustrated in connection with active devices such as bipolar and field effect transistors..

Referring to Figure 4 a schematic depiction is provided of the over voltage protection element of the invention as applied to the control electrode of a device such as the gate of a field effect transistor. In Fig. 4 the field effect device body 20 has source 21 and drain 22 electrodes

separated by a channel 23 the conductivity of which is influenced by a gate electrode 24. In accordance with the invention voltage spikes and surges appearing on the control conductor 25 are shunted to reference or ground while not affecting signals of a magnitude below breakdown on the conductor 25.

Referring to Figure 5 the over voltage protection element of the invention is applied to an electrode of a device 30 such as the drain electrode 31 of a field effect transistor 32 or gate 25. In accordance with the invention voltage spikes and surges appearing on the electrode 31 or gate 25 are shunted to reference or ground while not affecting signals of a magnitude below breakdown.

What has been described is an over voltage spike or surge protection principle where an element is positioned between a node in the circuitry and a reference voltage that performs as an insulator as voltage across the element increases and at a selectable voltage, the current at any higher voltage such as during a spike or a surge is shunted to reference or ground, the element is not damaged by the breakdown type of the effect of the shunting of the current, and then, after the duration of the high voltage spike or surge the element returns to the performance before the selectable voltage.

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